THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 24.

The Frontier Guardian.

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ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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From the Millennial Star.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ORSON PRATT.

The Holy Spirit is a substance, possessing certain Properties, Powers, and Attributes.

Some have supposed the Holy Spirit to be merely a *power* or *influence*, and not a substance: these are the views of Unitarians: they do not believe that there is a substantive Holy Spirit, but that the Holy Spirit is only a quality or attribute of the Father's substance. We shall first show that the Holy Spirit can have no existence as a mere attribute, or quality, without some substance to which such quality appertains. It is an admitted principle in all sound philosophy, that all qualities or powers must be the qualities or powers of something. Abstract qualities or powers are inconceivable. Motion implies a *substance*, capable of moving or being moved. Force implies a *substance* capable of exerting a power on itself, or on something external to itself. The various colors of the prism imply a *substance* capable of producing the sensations of color upon the optic nerve. Sound implies a *substance* in a certain state or condition, affecting the organ of hearing. Taste implies a *substance* exciting its appropriate sensation. As all these qualities and properties imply substances to which they belong, so do wisdom, knowledge, power, goodness, love, and such like qualities, imply substances to which they adhere. And as we cannot conceive of motion, force, color, or sound existing without a substrate, so we cannot conceive of wisdom, knowledge, goodness, or virtue subsisting without a substantive being to which these qualities belong.

Some writers who have obtained a degree of celebrity among the speculative philosophers of modern times, have advocated a theory (if indeed, it may be called a theory,) that power, forces, &c., in the abstract constitute the whole universe. Boscovich and his disciples maintained this idea, and contend that there was no such thing as substance in existence—that the universe was made up, not of substance, but of an infinitude of mathematical points, attracting, repelling, and combining with each other according to certain laws. According to this theory it is assumed that repulsions of a certain degree of intensity produce solidity—that those of less intensity produce liquidity, and that the various degrees of rarity or density depend, not upon substance, but upon the attractions and repulsions of points in different degrees of proximity. A celebrated writer of our own day—Isaac Taylor, is inclined to this theory. After suggesting the idea that substance was not necessary in the constitution of the universe, he says, "The visible and palpable world then, according to this theory, is MOTION, constant and uniform, emanating from infinite centres, and springing, during every instant of its continuance from the Creative Energy."

According to this theory, attractions and repulsions must exist without any thing to be attracted or repelled—motion must exist without any thing being moved—there must be "a springing" from "infinite centres" continuing "every instant" without any thing to be sprung. Here are energies, forces, and motion, ascribed not to a substance, but to empty space, or nothing. The latter writer, it is true, admits a "CREATIVE ENERGY." What he means by this is, that all those varieties of motions were created. But if there is no substance, there can be nothing but *empty space;* but space is not capable of motion, therefore, the "Creative Energy" could not create a motion, until there was something in space to be moved. Therefore, to speak of motion where nothing exists is an absurdity, only equalled by the absurdity of the notion of a "*God without body or parts.*"

As it is impossible, and consequently absurd, for motion to exist without a substance, so it is equally impossible and absurd for wisdom, knowledge, goodness, love, power, will, or any other similar attribute or quality to exist seperate and apart from substance; hence the "Creative Energy" itself could not exist unless a substance existed to which it appertained. The most eminent philosophers of modern times, with very few exceptions, have considered substance necessary to the existence of every quality. These were the views of the great master spirit—the renowned Sir Isaac Newton. In the Scholium, at the end of the "*Principia,*" when speaking of God, he says, "He is omnipresent, not by means of his *virtue* alone, but also by his *substance*, FOR VIRTUE CANNOT SUBSIST WITHOUT SUBSTANCE." The Holy Spirit, therefore, is a substance, and must, like all other substances, have parts, bearing relation to space and duration.

We shall next proceed to show that the substance, called the Holy Spirit is a *distinct* substance from either the Father or the Son.

That the substance of the Holy Spirit is not identical with that of the Father and the Son, is evident from the whole tenor of scripture. Jesus says, "When the Comforter is come whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me. This Comforter could not be the Father, because he "proceedeth from the Father." He could not be the Son, because he is sent by the Son. Again, he could not be the Father, because it is contrary to the order of heaven for Jesus to send the Father. And furthermore, he could not be the Son, because he is represented as "*another* Comforter," to be with the disciples, in the absence of Jesus. "If I go not away," says our Savior, "the Comforter will not come unto you, but if I depart I will send him unto you." The persons of the Father and the Son were to be in one place, while the Comforter was to be in another, and therefore, the Comforter must necessarily be a distinct substance from the Father and Son.

The Holy Spirit could not be merely a power sent from the Father's person in heaven to his disciples on earth, as the Unitarians assert; for powers and attributes, as we have already seen, cannot exist abstractedly from substance. Therefore, a something, which is capable of being sent—which is capable of moving from heaven to earth—which is capable of existing at a distance, or seperate and apart from the substance of the Father and the Son—must be a substance distinct of itself; as distinct, indeed, as two or three volumes of oxygen seperated from each other by one-third of the circumference of our globe.

That the Holy Spirit is something more than the mere power or influence exerted by the Father, is evident from his possessing an understanding, a will, and a power of distinct operation. Jesus says, concerning the Comforter, "Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself, but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come. He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you." Here the Holy Spirit is represented as a hearer—a speaker—a guide, receiving and showing what is received. Now such acts can only be the acts of a substance, possessing understanding and a will. That this substance is distinct from the Father is evident from his not speaking of himself, but only speaking what he hears, which shows, most plainly, a separate individuality. If the Holy Spirit were the Father, would it be reasonable to say, that he does not speak of himself? Does not the Father speak of himself? If the Holy Spirit be only a power or influence from the Father, what absurdity would run through the whole of the above passage! What nonsense would it be to say a power or influence hears—a power or influence speaks—a power or influence receives and shows! Yet this is the absurdity embraced by the Socinians. We can only think of speaking, and hearing, and willing, as applicable to a preceptive substance, and not to a quality. Again, the Spirit is represented as making intercession for the Saints. "Likewise," says St. Paul, "the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." How could a power or influence of the Father intercede with the Father? How could a power or influence groan with groanings unutterable? Would the Father intercede with himself? The absurdity of supposing the Holy Spirit to be a mere property or influence of the Father, instead of being an intelligent agent of himself, is so great, that we do not feel disposed to bring any further evidence or proof to establish the distinct identity of the two.

Having shown that the Holy Spirit is not only a substance, but that he is a substance distinct from that of the Father and the Son, we shall next enquire,

IS THE HOLY SPIRIT A PERSONAGE, OR ONLY AN OMNIPRESENT SUBSTANCE?

This question has been asked by some of our correspondents, and we now proceed to answer it. From the revelations which have been given upon this subject, we not only believe that parts of the substance of the Holy Spirit exist widely diffused throughout the whole universe, but that other parts exist in a definite shape or form which may be termed *personal*. A personal Spirit seems to be not unscriptural nor unreasonable. The personal pronouns, *he, his,* and *him*, are in the New Testament, frequently applied to the Holy Spirit, from which we may infer that there is a personal Spirit. The neuter pronouns, *it*, and *itself*, are sometimes applied to the Spirit, as, "The Spirit *itself* beareth witness with our Spirit." John calls the Holy Spirit, *the anointing*. "But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you; but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as *it* hath taught, ye shall abide in him." Here we see that the neuter pronoun IT is applied to that Spirit which "teaches all things," That this *anointing* referred to the Holy Spirit is evident, not only from its "teaching all things," but the word is so applied by Peter; "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power." Hence we find that *it* and *itself* is used in reference to the spirit as well as *he, his, or him*. Therefore, so far as these words give us an indication of the nature of the existence of the Spirit, we are justified in believing that there is a personal Spirit, as well as an omnipresent substance, both of which possess the same attributes, but not the same form.

The Book of Mormon in two places uses the neuter pronoun *it*, when speaking of the Holy Ghost. Nephi says, "Behold, there are many that harden their hearts against the Holy Spirit, that *it* hath no place in them." And again, he says, "If ye will enter in by the way, and receive the Holy Ghost, *it* will show unto you all things what ye should do." In another place the Book of Mormon represents the Spirit of the Lord as a person. Nephi says of this spirit, "I spake unto him as a man speaketh; for I beheld that he was in the form of a man; yet nevertheless, I knew that it was the Spirit of the Lord; and he spake unto me as a man speaketh with another."

Whether the Spirit that Nephi saw "*in the form of a man*" was the person of the Holy Spirit, or the personal Spirit of Jesus, which, about six hundred years afterwards took upon himself flesh, is not definitely stated. The brother of Jared, some two thousand years before Christ, saw the personal Spirit of Christ, which was in the form of a man. Nephi might have seen the same; but we are rather inclined to believe from the context, that he saw the personage of the Holy Spirit; if so, this establishes, beyond doubt, the *personality* of the Holy Spirit. In the Book of Covenants, page 45, we are informed that there are two personages besides the Holy Spirit, which constitute the Godhead; but we are not there informed whether the third, called the Holy Spirit is a personage or not.

From what the revealed word has stated upon this subject, we can confidently assert, that the Holy Spirit exists, not only as a personage, but also as an inexhaustible quantity of substance, pervading all worlds, like heat or electricity, being diffused through and round about all masses of other matter, governing and controlling all things, according to the mind of the Father and the Son. That part of this substance which exists as a person, cannot be in more than one place at the same instant. A person cannot be omnipresent, nor indeed in two places at a time. All persons are limited to a finite portion of space. The person of the Father, the person of the Son, and the person of the Holy Spirit, cannot either of them, as an *essence* or *substance* be in two places at the same instant; but the Holy Spirit existing not only as a person, but in infinite quantities, can, by parts of its essence, extend through the universe. No one part of this essence can be in two places at the same time; it requires an infinite quantity in order to occupy infinite space.

Each part of this substance is all-wise and all-powerful, possessing the same knowledge and the same truth. The essence can be divided into parts like other matter, but the truth which each possesses is one truth, and is invisible; and because of the oneness of quality, all these parts are called but ONE God. There is a *plurality* of substance, but a *unity* of quality; and it is this unity which constitutes the one God which we worship. When we worship the Father, we do not worship merely his substance, but we worship the attributes of that substance; so likewise, when we worship the Son, we do not merely worship the essence or substance of the Son, but we worship because of his qualities or attributes; in like manner, when we worship the Spirit, we do not merely worship a personal substance or a widely diffused substance, but we worship the attributes and qualities of this substance; it is not then the essence alone which is the object of worship, but it is the qualities of the essence. These attributes and qualities, unlike the essence, are undivided; they are whole and entire in every part. A truth is not two truths, because it dwells in two or more human beings, but we worship it as one truth where ever we find it. Hence if the qualities and attributes are the principal cause of our worship, we worship them as one and the same, wherever they are found, whether in a million of substances or only in one. If these qualities and attributes dwell in all their fulness in every substance of the universe, then one and the same God would dwell in every substance, so far as the qualities are concerned.

That the qualities are the real object of worship, and not the essence, is evident from the fact that all essences without their qualities, must be alike in nature, if not in form and magnitude. Therefore one essence without qualities has no more claim to our worship than another.

Spirit is sometimes spoken of as a quality without any reference to its substance. Jesus say, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. Jesus prays to his Father, saying, "Sanctify them through thy truth; *thy word is truth.*" Therefore, the word of the Lord is *Truth*. The word of the Lord is *Spirit*. The word of the Lord is *Life*. This agrees with modern revelations given through Joseph Smith, the Seer, which say, "The word of the Lord is truth, and whatsoever is truth is light, and whatsoever is light is Spirit, even the Spirit of Jesus Christ; and the Spirit giveth light to every man that cometh into the world; and the Spirit enlighteneth every man through the world that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit; and every one that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit, cometh unto God, even the Father." "Wherefore I now send upon you another Comforter, even upon you my friends, that it may abide in your hearts even the Holy Spirit of promise; which other Comforter is the same that I promised unto my disciples, as is recorded in the testimony of John. This Comforter is the promise which I give unto you of eternal life; even the glory of the celestial kingdom." Here we see that the word of the Lord or his promise is called "the Comforter," even "the Holy Spirit of promise." Again, Jesus says, "My voice is Spirit; my Spirit is truth; truth abideth and hath no end; and if it be in you it shall abound." In all these passages a quality or an attribute is called Spirit; but a quality or an attribute always implies a substance as we have seen in the commencement of this article.

The Son of God also is sometimes spoken of as an attribute or quality, without any reference to his essence or substance." "I am the Truth," says the Savior; this had no reference to his substance, but to one of his attributes, which attribute and not substance, is personified in the pronoun "I." Again, he is called "the WORD," "the LIFE," and "the LIGHT of the world." This again is a personification of his attributes or qualities, and not of his substance.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Anatomy of Starvation.

A book of startling interest has recently appeared in London, entitled "Gleanings from the West of Ireland," in which occurs the following terrible description of the phenomena of starvation:

"From my own experience last year, and on the present occasion, I can vouch that starvation in Ireland has its own distinct external physical phenomena. In grown up persons, besides an amount of attenuation which seems to have absorbed all appearance of flesh and muscle, and to have left the bones of the frame barely covered with some covering which has but little semblance to anything we should esteem to be flesh; the skin of all the limbs assume a peculiar character; it is rough to the touch, very dry, and did it not hang in places in loose folds, would be more of the nature of parchment than anything else with which I can compare it. The eyes are much stuck into the head, and have a dull and peculiar look; the shoulder-bones are thrown up so high, that the column of the neck seems to have sunk, as it were, into the chest; the face of the head, from the wasting of the flesh, and the prominence of the bones, have a skull-like appearance; the hair is very thin upon the head; there is over the countennace a sort of pallor, quite distinct from that which utters decline of physical power generally gives in thsee many diseases in which life still continues after the almost entire consumption of the muscular powers of the body. In the case of the starved young—and we saw many hundreds—there are two or three most peculiar characteristic marks, which distinguish them from the victims of other mortal ills. The hair on a starved child's head becomes very thin, often leaves the head in patches, what there is of it stands up from the head; over the whole brow in very many instances, over the temples in almost all, a thick sort of downy hair grows, sometimes so thickly as to be quite palpable to the touch. The skin over the chest bones and upper part of the stomach is stretched so tight, that every angle and curve of the strenum and ribs stand out in relief. No words can describe the appearance of the arms. From below the elbow the two bones (the radius and uina) seemed to be stripped of every atom of flesh. If you take hold of the loose skin within the elbow joint, and lift the arm by it, it comes away in a large thin fold, as though you had lifted one side of a long narrow bag, in which some loose bones had been placed; if you place the forefingers of your hand under the chin, in the angle of the jaw bone, you find the whole base of the mouth, so to speak, so thin, that you could easily conceive it possible, with a very slight pressure, thus to force the tongue into the roof of the mouth; between the fingers there are sores; very often there is one comfort to be found in these sad cases—there does not appear to be great present pain. I have now walked in the course of my two tours, I should suppose, miles of infirmary wards in the union houses in Ireland; wards often very thickly crowded, almost always sufficiently full. It has never been my lot to hear one single child, suffering from famine or dysentery, utter a moan of pain. I have seen many in the very act of death; still, not a tear, not a cry. I have scarcely ever seen one endeavor to change his or her position. I have never heard one ask for food, for water, for anything. Two, three, or four in a bed where they lie and die; if suffering, still ever silent, unmoved."

The best crop a man can raise, after all, is a crop of children: provided he only educates them properly. We know a friend of ours who derives a revenue of sixteen hundred dollars from four boys, which is a better yield than any farm in the country turns in. As a matter of money, therefore, matrimony is among the most productive pursuits that men and women can employ themselves in.

To the Authors, Editors and Publishers of the United States:—

The inhabitants of the Territory of Utah through their authorised Agent, desire to address you on a subject wherein you have the power very greatly to assist them, and the importance of which, as an intelligent republican, they are assured you will at once acknowledge, the extension of education throughout their Territory. Whatever the difference of religious opinion between us, or however extraordinary they may appear, we know that we take the same views of all essential points with our other Christian fellow-citizens, and that we all agree that education is the birthright of every American citizen, and the foundation on which his liberty must rest, if his country is to be protected from anarchy and disorder. The undersigned alludes to those differences, because it has been believed that not only our religious sentiments differed from our friends in the States, but that it was our intention to array ourselves against the Government of the Union. We trust that the late mission to Congress (by which they asked to have extended over them, the laws and protection of their great country) has dissipated this illusion. As the people of a State, we look forward and that at no distant day, to be received into the Union, enjoying all the privileges and performing all the duties of our happy and prosperous brethren.

But they would present themselves at that auspicious hour, as an enlightened and educated people, familiar with the labors and genius of their country-men, and fitted by reading and reflection, to take their just share in the councils and defence of their great country. How shall this be without Libraries and Newspapers? How shall our children, situated at so great a distance from their fellow citizens, who enjoy these unspeakable privileges, store their minds with the noble and intellectual efforts of their countrymen.

Our soil is productive, our climate not ungenial to our habits of labor, and our people united and happy. We worship the great and omniscient God; many of our fellow-citizens whose ideas of duty or happiness have impelled them to seek their realization in California, have found in their perilous journey thither, that our convictions of Christian duty were derived from the same great source as manifested through the Holy Scriptures, although we receive and acknowledge the divine command also from a later revelation. While we claim the privilege of ministering to the wants of the body of our wayfaring brother, we would confidently and earnestly entreat the means of refreshing our own and our childrens minds from the great Fountain of Light that will ever prove "that though there are differences of administration, there is the same Lord." Through the Press we have our chief access to this Fountain, without it, neither the Christian nor the Philosopher could hope to transmit his faith in God, and his manifestations in the discoveries of science, or to improve the condition of those who are living in the depths of superstition ane bodily degradation.

The position of our territory cuts us off from the depositories of learning accessible to others and we can only rely upon the distant periods of arrival of our mails, to learn what is transpiring in our common country. A library for constant reference and mental culture in the more abstract intellectual sciences is more than desirable; it is vital to our existence and prosperity.

Congress with enlightened sagacity that should always characterize the views of the true American in matters of education, has appropriated Five Thousand dollars for the commencement of a Library for the citizens residing in the Territory of Utah, and the President of the United States has appointed the undersigned to procure it. He will remain in the city of New York a considerable portion of the winter for that purpose. Whilst thus appropriating his time it has occurred to himself and his friends, that a most agreeable and profitable method of furthering this design, would be to acquaint authors and publishers of books and newspapers throughout the United States, with the wants of his constituents, and to assure them of the sincere gratitude with which donations from them will be received.

All such files of papers and copies of works can be forwarded by mail, addressed to the Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress, New York city. The word Utah, should be written on the outside of the envelope enclosing them, so that their destination may be more correctly distinguished from works intended for the Honorable member himself. By this arrangement they will be assured of their reaching their destination and of their appropriation to their avowed object.

The autograph of the Author or donor will increase the value of his gift, and convey to the reader of a succeeding generation a pleasing memento of the man to whom he may be indebted for his means of communicating with the mind of a preceding age. The volumes firmly enveloped in thick wrappers may be forwarded at your earliest convenience as above requested.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your obedient, servant,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

New York, Nov. 12th, 1850.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it.

Astounding Freak of Nature.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal is responsible for the following tough story:

On Friday last, an old lady, aged 81 years, died at Lawrenceville, of a disease of the bowels. A few days prior to her death, it was discovered that a tumor existed in her abdomen, and on being asked whether she was willing to have her body opened after death, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of that tumor, she assented.

Accordingly, immediately after her death a post mortem examination was held, and a bony substance of an oval shape was removed. Upon sawing through this, it was discovered that the ossified covering was but thin, and that within it was contained a *fully developed female child.* So perfectly formed was the child in all its parts, that no difficulty whatever, was found in deciding upon its sex at once, and from facts afterwards learned, the woman must have carried that infant for *forty years.*

The circumstances which sustain this supposition are these. Her niece, with whom she lived up to the time of her death distinctly recollects that at one time, her aunt supposed herself to be *enciente*, and went so far as to make all the preliminary preparations for the expected little stranger; but to the astonishment of all, the infant was never born. About this time her husband died, and from that period until her death, her general health was good, and she experienced no inconvenience from the presence of the supposed tumor.

The above statement is one of simple facts. The most astounding part of the whole story is, that a highly respectable physician, assures us, that the child bore signs of at least, *a probable recent living existence.* We shall not comment on this matter, as we understand, a full statement of the circumstances will soon be published.

The Land of Mystery and Gems.

It is stated that Col. Gaines, of Texas, is about to head an exploring expidition to the Gila. Somewhere near the junction of the Colorado of the west with that river, is a sandy region, scantily supplied with brackish water, and backed by sharp mountains, never scaled by the foot of the white man and this there is some reason for believing to be the "emerald fields" of the Aztec princes. Gov. Bormendez once bought a handful of glittering chrystals of an Indian from that section of the Gila country. After some years delay it occurred to him to submit these beautiful specimens to a French lapidary in Mexico, and after some hesitation and debate, in the course of which Gov. B. began to suspect their value, and ten thousand dollars was offered and received for these precious stones. The purchaser went to France with them, and Gov Boremendez made an attempt to penetrate the exact situation of the country whence they were brought, but the Indian hostilities in that quarter, and his own death, ended the quest. Col. Gaines was his friend, and it is thought has some clue which leads him to attempt, almost single-handed, what the United States engineers have neglected to accomplish—a route along the north bank of the Gila, as far as it is navigable, and an examination of the nature and capabilities of the unexplored Centralia, south of the Mormon Territory. The country between the Colorado and Gila is rich in mystery, mines and dangers, and the enterprising Gaines may have wonders to relate if he lives to record his discoveries.

To Parents.

Mothers, if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The school of vice is in the streets. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity.

For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourselves; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation, for several years, and that it then will be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves, and drunkards. No man would raise a colt, or an ox, on such a principle; no man would suffer weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying that he could eradicate them at any time. Look at this matter, parents. See, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around grog-shops.

Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings.—Church Chronicle.

Testimony of a Rich Man.

The late Mr. McDonough, the millionaire, in his will, says:

"Let the poorer classes of the world be consoled, assured that the labor-loving, frugal, industrious, and virtuous among them possess joys and happiness in this life which the rich know not and cannot appreciate. So well convinced am I, after a long life and intercourse with my fellow-men of all classes, of the truth 'that the happiness of this life is altogether on the side of the virtuous and industrious poor,' that, had I children (which I have not) and a fortune to leave behind me at death, I would bequeath, after a virtuous education, to effect which, nothing should be spared, a very small amount to each, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no more."

The Frontier Guardian.

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ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

A Merry Christmas.

We wish our readers "A Merry Christmas! and hope that the occurrence of Christmas, will always be remembered in their bosoms, as the birthday of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who brought salvation into the world. As our paper is issued this morning, (Christmas,) we certainly wish you all "*A Merry Christmas*," and as it is a time of making presents, we shall expect our share. Remembering of course the printers and the "devil."

The Editor of this paper left for St. Louis, on Saturday morning last.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY, IOWA,
December 6th, 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH :

SIR :—Permit me though a stranger, to call your attention to a subject, dishonorable in its origin, painful in its course, and morally ruinous in its final issue.

I am the Editor of "THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN," a semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the religion and interests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, published at Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa. You may, perhaps, find my name on the records of the United State's Court at Springfield ; also as a criminal, charged with Counterfeiting by one Dr. Williams. This said Williams I will say nothing of. If his character and deeds are unknown in Springfield, he may in that town, share the virtue of David's words ; "Blessed is the man whose sins are covered." My own testimony is, after all excitement is past, and believing that the tribunal of the great "I AM" is the only one before which I have any reason to fear ; "I never made nor helped to make any spurious or counterfeit coin, neither counterfeit paper money in my life. I never passed a dime or a dollar's worth of any kind of spurious or counterfeit money to receive a penny's value for it directly or indirectly in my life, to my knowledge. This is the truth, touching this case, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God!" This testimony is voluntarily given in order that your Excellency may look, without prejudice, upon the petition which I am about to present before you.

On the fourth of July last, I left this place for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake,—remained there between six and seven weeks, and on the first day of October left that place for home. While in the Valley, I saw John and Mary Mayberry, Father and Mother of Joseph and David F. Mayberry who are now in Prison at Alton, Illinois.

The parents of these boys are quite advanced in years,—full of infirmities, and trembling on the brink of the grave. They are anxious to see their sons before they die, and have requested and implored me, with tears and lamentations, to use my utmost endeavors to procure their pardon and release. I have consented to make the trial, knowing that on the word of your Excellency their destiny and the hopes of aged, imploring, and heart-broken parents, hang.

A petition, bearing the names of many honorable and influential men, asking Executive clemency to reach their case, I have not the honor to lay before you. Before the hand of Persecution, already stained with the blood of its victims, have parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends been compelled to fly to distant and remote regions, and I alone am left to plead in their behalf. Their Mother says, like most other mothers, that her sons are innocent. As to the truth of her sayings I do not pretend to know ; but am satisfied that she believes them innocent. In times of great excitement when popular clamor rages, and a malignant hate inspires the tongue, and arms the nerve, it is not impossible but that, even, the temples and sanctuaries of Justice may feel, too sensibly, or too insensibly, the influence around them. But admitting them guilty of a felony, and that the tribunals of the law awarded to them a just penalty for their offence, may they not have been stimulated to crime by the acts of some of the citizens of Illinois in murdering, in cold blood, Joseph and Hyrum Smith while in the custody of the law, with the faith of the State, by the mouth of its highest executive officer, pledged for their protection ? May not the burning of houses, grain, and general destruction of property, together with the beating, lynching and mobbing of many of the Mormon people, have had a tendency to drive some men to desperation, and to a reckless disregard of law and honesty ? If this is so, (and who that is acquainted with the history of Western Illinois can deny it ?) Why should that State hold, in chains and in fetters, or confine within the walls of their prison, those two misguided and unfortunate men, while the guilty perpetrators of blacker deeds may now be at liberty, nay ! exalted to posts of profit and honor in the Commonwealth of the Succor State ? The justice of Illinois can hardly stand unimpeached while it holds these men in confinement, and suffers those who prehaps caused them to commit the offence for which they are held in prison, to run at large. But stay ! I will accuse no more.. There is a day approaching when all our wrongs shall be redressed ! But these too unwise youths who have served now, several years in the Penitentiary, may they not be released ? Is it not enough ? Can any heart require more of them under existing circumstances ? May not the Chair of State be honored sometimes ; as well by extending mercy to the guilty, as by holding the culprit in the iron grasp of Justice until he drinks the bitterest dregs "wrung out ?" He who holds the keys of our destiny, gained immortal honors in heaven and on earth by pardoning weak and offending man ; and is his example notworthy to be followed in many instances by those who hold the key of earthly powers ? They who are forgiven much, can love much ; and they generally will love much. How far does the glory of a ruler who shows clemency whenever circumstances will possibly justify, excel the glory of one whose iron heart is closed against the importunities, the cries, the prayers and tears of Heaven's eldest daughter, Mercy ? A petition, signed by many people, praying the release of those men from prison, I hear, was forwarded to the Executive of the State some three years ago ; and that the same was filed away in the Secretary's office for future consideration. If this, be so, will not the Executive again consider them and let them go from prison ?

IN CONCLUSION,

I am the sinner's advocate and friend, though not a friend to sin. "The whole need no Physician, but they that are sick." To retain them longer, cannot add to the dignity or justice of Illinois, neither increase her revenue to any great extent :—It can add nothing to the sum total of human happiness,—cannot dry the tear from sorrow's eye, nor comfort any aching heart. But should your Excellency be disposed to release them now, they will bless you, there brothers and sisters will bless you, their aged and palsied-limbed parents will bless you, and that too, perhaps, in their last and dying hour, and none but Him who rules on high can know whether it may not be your last opportunity to show mercy to offenders.

Emboldened therefore by your popularity, unquestionably gained by the justice, mercy and rectitude that characterize your official acts, a knowledge of which comes to me, not unfrequently, through the medium of exchanges.

I ask your Excellency, in the name of an injured people, to pardon and release from Alton Prison those two young men Mayberrys, and let them free. In the name of distant and distressed parents I ask it, in the name of brothers and sisters I ask it,—In the name of humanity—In the name of mercy, and in the name of the God of truth, I ask the prison doors to be opened that these captives may go free to their parents in the Valleys of the Western Mountains and do wrong no more, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

I have the Honor to be, Most Respectfully,
Your Excellency's Obt. Servant,
ORSON HYDE.

Wheat.

Bishop Holliday, residing in Utah Territory, on South Cottonwood Creek, about ten miles South of the Great Salt Lake City, raised, from one bushel sowing, one hundred and eighty bushels of the choicest and cleanest wheat, measured up, and it weighed plump sixty pounds to the bushel. This bushel was sowed in drills upon three or four acres of ground, and seasonably irrigated. This same gentleman informed us that his wheat was better this last season than it was the year previous, and he felt confident that a portion of his last crop, would produce two hundred bushels from one bushel sowing, though not then threshed out. That is truly a great country for wheat, but it requires much labor and attention during the season of irrigation; and connected with this operation, there ar many little things to be observed, or you will ruin your crop. Every new settler can learn them all from the experience of those who were there before him. No country that we ever saw can equal it for vines, and vegetables of all kinds. Melons, in great abundance, are produced there, of the largest size, and richest quality that we ever saw. It is not natural for Indian corn, yet it is grown there, and the land has been made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, though this is an uncommon yield.

Farmers begin to sow wheat there in August, and continue to sow every month, and perhaps every week, when frost does not prevent, until the next June ; and about the 20th of June they begin to harvest, and continue harvesting their wheat until the following November. We left there on the 1st day of October, and the vines were all as green as Summer, and many pieces of wheat were not harvested, but were just turning white ; and we said, surely : this is the country where "the ploughmen overtake the reapers."

In this country, when wheat is ripe, it has to be harvested or the crop is lost. Not so there. It may stand in the field a month after it is ripe and take no harm. It is a different sort of wheat from ours. When early wheat is harvested in that country, by irrigating the stubble ground, a second growth springs out from the roots of the stubble and not from the seed, and often comes to maturity the same year. This is usually the case with oats.

Pottawatamie County.

We would inform the officers of this County, that persons who have gone from here to the Salt Lake Valley, whose taxes were not paid, or persons against whom fines have been assessed and not collected, can be made still to pay them by forwarding a transcript of judgment, or by forwarding the claims to the authorities of Utah and have them collected there. Fines should be collected from such as have gone there, and left them unpaid. To follow up for the taxes, would be rather an unprofitable operation, except in some cases where there was a manifest ability, but a stubborn refusal to pay them. So if any person has conducted himself worthy to have a fine assessed against him in this county and goes to Salt Lake without paying it, he goes right where it can be collected without any equivocation. We have but one fault to find with our County Officers—they are not energetic enough in enforcing the law, in collecting costs and fines, and thus keeping our county orders at par, and as good as gold. Punctuality in the faithful discharge of lawful and honorable duties, places a community above the hand of opression. Such as do right, have no cause to fear, either in Pottawatamie or at the Salt Lake Valley ; and when persons are guilty of a breach of the peace and are brought up and fined, or that may be fined for any other offence, or that may involve the county in costs by unsuccessful or unnecessary litigation, the officers should, (and we trust they will,) take the most thorough measures to enforce the collection of fines and costs which the law allows ; and none who wish to be orderly citizens, and to live in peace and security, will object to it in our opinion, or find any fault with any officer if he does his best to carry out what the law and his oath of office require him to perform.

Salt Lake Mail.

We learn that the Salt Lake Mail has just got in, and it will reach Independence in the course of six or eight days ; it was met by some gentleman who came up from Savannah, just below Linden, Mo., and they reported snow as very deep on the plains, and that they had experienced great difficulty in getting along. Letters for this place may be looked for in about two weeks. This is the last information that we can expect from that place till about the first of May next.

Kanesville Academy.

Mr. T. S. RUCKER, principal of the above institution, proposes to commence his second term on Monday, the 30th inst. So far as we can ascertain, Mr. R. has given good satisfaction to patrons, and has secured the good will of his pupils ; and we should be sorry to have it said that an able teacher had bestowed his labors in a place where literary merit was not appreciated. We hope and trust that none will be backward in subscribing to this school, and pay in advance. This will be a relief to the teacher, and patrons may just as well pay in advance as to pay at any other time. Do not wait till the second or third week before you send your scholars ; but send the very first day of the term. This is a favorable time—improve it ! If it does cost a little higher than you could wish, only think how much you pay out unnecessarily for other purposes. Curtail these needless expenses, and you will have plenty of money to educate your children genteelly. How many are there in the country who are able and ought to send their children to a good boarding school ? Consider that you have a duty to discharge to your children.

The entire expense of the school, including tuition, fuel, house rent, and making fires, will amount to about two hundred dollers per quarter ; and we have taken the responsibility of footing the entire bill, if none but our own children attend. Who will come forward and pay their proportion in advance ? We will see.

There are persons who have no children to educate. They live in society and are able to do something to favor the cause of education. Will these not do something ? Now is your time to secure the glory of infusing light and intelligence into the minds of the rising generation. The number of scholars will be limited, and it is highly probable that the school will be filled during the first week of the term. Do not, therefore, delay.

Terms of tuition, $3 00 per quarter, and payment made at the office of the Guardian, before entering the school. All the usual branches of learning and science taught at the above institution. We are willing to pay for the support of a free school, or for the education of the poor as much as the tuition of our own children costs, but to admit a scholar into this school without pay in advance, would defeat the design of the school. It cannot be done !

To Whom it May Concern.

Br. Alfred Cordon, has just returned from England, where he has been on a mission for the last two or three years. He comes home with *clean papers* from the Presidency of the Church at Liverpool, and his labors in that country, have contributed much towards the spread of the cause and increase of the Church there.

Being anxious to continue to do good, and extend his labors and usefulness, he now goes out on a mission from this place with our unqualified confidence and good-will, and prayers for his success. He will visit St. Joseph, and other places in Missouri ; and also cross to the Mississippi river, and labor in that region during the winter. It is hoped that he may be received, and his teaching and instructions listened to by all who have the good fortune to hear him, and that they may profit by the same.

He will collect and receive donations for educational purposes in Pottawatamie county, and act as an agent for this paper. Whoever may feel disposed to send tithing to the Church by him, can do so with safety, as he is authorized to receive it, an the Church will be responsible for the same.

Elder Thomas McKenzie, is going out into other sections on a similar mission. He will also act as an agent for this paper.

Pegram & Co.

This House, at the West part of Town, keeps no spirituous or vinous Liquors. If there is any other Mercantile Establishment in the place that keeps none, we will, most heartily and cordially, give them public credit for it if they will inform us.

All communities need useful articles of Goods, but spirits, they do not need ; for it has been abundantly proven that people are more healthy, more virtuous and kind where no intoxicating drinks can be had, than they are where they have them in abundance, or even any at all. Yet strange to tell, many men, (otherwise generous and good,) will continue their use, with increased appetite, though they know it is there ruin. Can a philanthopist traffic in the article ? Prehaps this question may be determined in our Lyceum.

Letters Left at This Office.

We brought several letters through from the Salt Lake, and others have been lodged here since, by private individuals. The Government has now established a regular mail to the Salt Lake, and hereafter, all letters will be deposited at the regular Post Office, and people must expect to receive and forward their letters by the mail, as we do not wish to infringe upon the business of the Government. Come and get these letters now, and henceforth, go to the Post Office for mail matter. We can have no more to do with it. They are addressed to the following persons :

Allred, Reddin A.	Howard, L M
Anderson, M Eddatha	King, Judith
Phillips, Benjamin	Lebanon, David
Bennett, James	Merrill, Hosea
Bracken, Levi	Mangum, Wm
Barrow, Louisa or Albert	Noyes, W W
Barker, Joseph	Osser, Martha
Burnham, Guy C	Perry, Philander J
Clark, John	Pack, Rufus 2
Cotton, Noah	Pratt, Nancy Leana
Carroll, Wm T	Rust, Jacob T
Cowles, Austin	Rudd, Franklin
Calkins, Mehitable	Roberts, Louisa
Croel, Enoch	Robbins, Mary J
Clark, John	Savage, Emeline
Childs, Amanda	Scople, A. H.
Cole, Owen	Smith, Elias
Dowdle, Sarah	Taylor, James
Davis, Asa	Wilson, George C.
Forbush, Rufus	Wilson, George
Frost, McAslin	Watson, George
Ferson, Mary Ann	Wiltshire, George
Graham, Thomas	Whiston, Mrs.
Glin, James H	Jas Walker, or E Wilson,
Green, Thomas	Wallis, Wm T
Graybill, Simeon P	Williams, Randall T
Guy, Moses	Williams, Electa C
Hammond, S. S.	Worsley Sarah

Agents for the Guardian.

Notice is hereby given that we have appointed Elders John Brown, Alfred Cordon, and Thomas McKenzie, travelling Agents for the Guardian in the States, and we hope that they will be kindly received by every good, and faithful Latter-Day Saint and all good people, and their teachings also, as they are sent out from this place by the sanction of the church here, to preach the Gospel—gather up and bind together the fragments that may have been scattered in the hour of trial, temptation, and darkness, and build up the branches of the Church in their travels as the spirit may lead them.

Emigration of the Poor.

The following persons have been sent for by the authorities of the Church in the Valley, to be sent on by the Poor Fund agents. It may be that some have so improved in their temporal condition since their circumstances were known to the Presidency, that they can go on without help ; and there may be widows whose names are mentioned, that have married since their condition was known to the Church in the Valley and are able to go on at their pleasure without aid from the Poor Fund. We shall enquire into these matters, and act upon the discretionary power that is given to us.

We wish the persons whose names follow to understand distinctly that they must do all in their power to get ready by the first day of May next, to start for the West. They must supply their own wagons, provisions and clothing ; and the Poor Fund agents will furnish them teams to haul them through, cows, &c. None need say after this, "If I had only known in season, I would have prepared myself for the Valley." It is now told you, and the very conditions upon which you may expect to go. "God helps those who help themselves."

Jeremiah Roley,	Elias Smith,
Alexander Hill, Honey Creek,	Hiram Bennett,
Alfred Cordon,	Samuel Adair,
Horace Roberts,	The blind man at Highland Grove,
Elisha Edwards,	Elias Gardner's Daughter in Massachusetts,
Widow of Elijah Malin,	
John Pea,	Widow Hamer's Family,

And the Poor who were driven from Nauvoo.

Edwin & Frederick Rushton,	Jenkins (Shoemaker) Burlington,
Father Stone, Barber,	Morgan Phelps' family,
Stephen Nixon,	George Scoles,
Mehetable Calkins,	Jeremiah Willey,
Evan M. Greene,	Yokum, (of Hanws Mill,)
Luman Heath,	Mary Ann Burnham,
John Nay,	Simmons Curtis,
Henry Devenish,	Garret Mikeswell,
Rufus Fisher,	Hyrum Mikeswell,
Catherine Robinson Son and Daughter,	Allen J. Stout,
	Samuel Bateman, Augusta, Iowa,
James Snow,	
Edward Mecham,	Philo Dibble,
Martin Wood,	John Parker,
Thomas Burdick,	Andrew Williams.

If any of the above persons have been disfellowshipped or excluded from the Church for improper conduct, we cannot help them, neither such as have disregarded good and profitable counsel, should there be any of that class. We have no charges to bring, but make these observations merely to show that there is a difference between the Lord's poor and the Devil's poor. We shall try to act wisely and faithfully,—knowing that all our transactions touching our management in these matters, will pass a rigid review before the eyes of our superiors.

To Salt Lake Emigrants.

The subscriber wishes to contract for the hauling of fifty tons of merchandise from this place, or from near this place on this Frontier, to the City of the Great Salt Lake in Utah Territory. He offers ten dollars per hundred pounds, or two hundred dollars per ton. He will pay half cash and half goods in the month of March next at this place, or half cash then, and half goods after the first boats arrives in the Spring, when people can have a better selection than in March. The goods are to be as low, or a little lower than they can be purchased at any place in Upper Missouri or in Iowa. None need apply except men of known integrity—who are careful, trusty and upright in all their transactions, who can control competent teams and safe wagons, and who can be ready to leave the Missouri river by the 10th day of May without fail. Here is now your chance to go to the Salt Lake. Such men as are able and wish to contract, can leave their names and residence at this office, and the amount of freight they can haul.

ORSON HYDE.

Be it Remembered.

Persons who belong to this Church and profess our religion, will surely die a singular and painful death if they are guilty of licentious connections by which their bodies and minds become corrupted. These suffer shame in the flesh, the canker of condemnation consumes vitality, and they suffer the destruction of the body, and their sins go before to judgment ; while those who belong not to the Church, neither profess our religion, yet guilty of like things, their sins follow after them and sink them down in perdition and woe ! The spirits of the former may be saved ; yet their bodies are delivered over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh. The bodies of the latter may be screened from shame and from destruction, and nothing singular attend their death ; but their naked spirits breast the storm of God's wrath without a body to shield them. These are they whose sins follow after them, and consign them to the place where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Thus saith the spirit, in the name of the Lord God of Israel. Amen.

Latest Act.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of *Typo's* and *quill drivers*, that, hence forth, where there is a printing press in operation, it shall not be binding upon the public to pay any attention to written notices posted up about the town, when the same may appear in print at a low rate. To be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Dec. 25th, 1850.

JOHN TYPES, Governor.
MATTHIAS COMPOSITOR, Sec'y. of State.

Concert.

The St. Louis Brass Band gives a Concert at the Music Hall, on New Year's Eve. This band has labored under many embarrassments, but have hung together and have ever been ready to cheer us with their strains, and it is hoped they may have what they richly merit, a full house and some handsome New Year's Presents.

President's Message.

The President's Message has just been received, and we had intended to prepare an article for this paper in regard to the document, but we have only room or time to say but a very little about it. It is a document which is patriotic in sentiment, Pacific in its tendency, and statesman-like in its views. Milliard Fillmore shows himself a lover of the Union, and the sectional bickerings and strife he does not stop to discuss ; he says the laws must, and shall be preserved inviolate. We shall publish extracts from it in our next, with remarks.

A late terrible steamboat explosion took place near New Castle on the Delaware river. The steamer Telegraph was racing with an opposition boat when a noise like that of a field piece occurred and all were enveloped in steam and smoke. Fifteen persons were killed—fourteen wounded and one other missing.

The coroner had in his possession the skin stripped like gloves from eight different hands, with portions of the nails attached. They were found scattered about the deck.

The Fool's Pence.

Among the recollections of youthful days is a story of which this caption formed a prominent feature :

A certain family who had arisen from a state of poverty, to wealth and ease, was visited by an old friend, who, on beholding their magnificent mansion, and other buildings—their gay clothing, splendid furniture, &c., and while contrasting their present, with their former condition, was led to enquire how they obtained their fine buildings, their elegant furniture, and the various comforts, and wealth, with which they were surrounded. He received the following answer to his various inquiries with a significant wink and nod. Oh, we obtained them with "*The Fools Pence.*"

But the secret of the matter was this ; they had a few years previous commenced the sale of intoxicating drinks, and although upon a very small scale at first—yet by continual application to the business, sales increased, and they amassed a large capital, and consequently as is usually the case while they had increased their stores, their misguided supporters decreased in wealth, degenerated in virtue, and made idleness, vice and corruption their issue.

Although young when we read the foregoing, it left a deep and lasting impression upon our mind, so much so, that even now, whenever we behold an increase of wealth through the same channel, we secretly exclaim ! this is the result of "*The Fool's Pence.*" Whenever we behold degradation, wretchedness, ruin, and woe in their multifarious form, brought about by visiting those sinks of corruption and vice, and exchange the penny or "*Dime*" for the cursed draught, our mind is readily filled with the idea that these miseries, and appalling scenes are all brought about by the fools parting with his pence to enrich the scape-goat, who in the hour of danger would laugh at his calamity, and mock when his fear came. We would say—When will ye learn wisdom, Oh, ye sons of men ? Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace, learn of her, and listen to her counsels, for riches and honor, are in her hands, length of days is promised to those that follow her, and eternal glory is their reward. Remember that he that walketh with the "*wise*," shall be "*wise*," and a friend of fools shall become like them. Look out for breakers ahead. Oh, ye wise, and understand ye foolish, turn from the evil of your doings and shun the society of that man whose breath is so strong that you would almost imagine him to be "a steamboat on the high pressure system" in shallow water, but without wheels. When we are accosted with the semi-articulate appellation of "*brother*" by a person staggering under the influence of the ardent fluid, with half closed eyes, and his breath teeming with the offensive effluvia of the proceeds of the still. We inwardly exclaim ! Are these the words of a brother ? If they are, it is by a strange spirit, and we do not wish to recognise it.

When we behold a dram seller holding out his allurements, and persuading his neighbor to drink, saying : that he likes a man of some independence, that will drink when he pleases regardless of any body. We would say to the allured and enticed beware ! It is all for the love of your penny or dime.

Whenever, or whereever, we behold a man staggering under the influence of the intoxicating draught—cursing, and profaning the name of his God—and more espscially if he claims to be a Saint, or to hold the Priesthood after the power of an endless life. We are led to the conclusion that he is shaved of his virtue, as clean as a Sampson was shorn of his locks of strength in the lap of Delilah, and that too at his own expense, and too often at the expense of a suffering partner, and helpless children. Who, then, in viewing these matters, as they should be viewed ; can look upon them with indifference, or have a complacent feeling toward those who deal out the flood of fiery ruin to those around them, and swelling the black catalogue of dissipation, ignomy and crime to that extent that it may be almost impossible to erase a name or even recall a single wanderer to retrace his foolish steps ? We leave every man to answer the question for himself, and every woman for herself. What better is he that sells drink by the glass, or otherwise than the Highwayman, or midnight assassin ? The object of both is wealth ; and their final issue ruin. The robber either overcomes by stratagem or force of arms—while the vender of the fluid accomplishes his purpases with a somewhat slower process, beguiling, and alluring from little to much, until the moral courage, and mental energies of his betrothed votaries are gone, then he leaves them prostrate, ready victims for an untimely grave, deprived of talent, genius, and every other desirable qualification, without a friend to help, or a heart to succor them in their distress.

If the tavern or grocery keeper think that we are too severe, let them go to the abodes of those who have been made to drink of the dregs of their bitter cup, and ask the disconsolate widow the cause of her dejection and sorrow ? Why her children are clothed in rags and pinched with hunger, her hearth cold, and comfortless, and their solitude as it were blasted by the mil-dew of misfortune, and ten chances to one, if she does not reply ; that her once generous, talented, and loving husband was beguiled, and allured into dissipation by associating with those whose only ambition was to get gain, through the sale of ardent spirits, and associates of that cast, and mould, until by degrees their society became more welcome to him than that of his wife and little ones, leaving them in want by day and by night, until the dark mantle of death enshrouded him and closed his earthly career. Pause then Oh ye drunkards ; and reflect, Oh ye spirits sellers, and ask yourselves the question. Have I had a hand, or an influence exercised for filthy lucre sake to bring to wretchedness and woe these poor, dejected and miserable mortals ? Again, go and listen to the sorrowful tales of orphans, made so by the accursed traffic, and ask yourselves am I clear from censure ? Go and visit the graveyard and learn there, the history and untimely end of many,—visit the almshouse—the house of correction—the lunatic asylum, or the state's prison, and learn the history of many of their inmates, and if you have not learned enough then, ask yourself the question, what love or respect could you have for a man, or men, that were perhaps among the first to draw your attention from the principles of moral rectitude and righteousness, and entice you to pursue a course whose ultimate end would result in consigning you, or perhaps your posterity to some of the above named places for life ? Would you bless them, No ! but to the contrary you would feel as though they were your most potent enemies, and if you had liberty once more, you would treat them as such almost in worlds without end. The friendship of this world is enmity with God. Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world, becometh an enemy of God ; (for all that is in the world says John is the lust of the flesh, the lust of he eyes, and the pride of life, which is not of the Father but is of the world.) And God says that he resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. Be subject therefore to God and to the counsel of his servants, but resist evil, and it will flee before you, and you shall overcome if you are diligent and persevering.

Bernhart Henn, has our thanks for an extra containing the Prest. Message.

KOSSUTH and other Hungarian refugees, have now their liberty, and it is expected they will come to the United States.

The value of slave property in the United States is estimated at $1,600,000,000.

DIED,

On Sunday, Dec. 22, 1850, NOAH S. BULKLEY, of Canker. Aged 74 years.

Br. B. was an High Priest, and member of the High Council in this place. He was a zealous and faithful advocate of the principles of the Church. His daily walk was a pattern to all Saints. In his dying hour he gave a faithful testimony of the work of God. He died in peace, and "died like an ear of corn fully ripe."

November 12th, 1850, NEPHI N. BULKLEY, Son of Newman and Jane. Aged 4 years 10 months and 4 days.

In this town, on the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH MIFFLIN, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., aged — years.

At Council Point, on November 2d, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel G. Raymond, aged 40 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since December 11, 1850

Israel J. Clark,	$2 00	Elias Hall,	1 00
Richard Steel,	30	John Rouse,	1 00
Hiram Mace,	1 50	Rufus Fisher,	1 00
C Colbrook,	1 00	James Mathews,	1 00
Elias Bassett,	50	Franklin J. Davis,	2 00
Sheppard Glazier,	1 00	Dan'l. R. Williams,	50
Lewis Zabriskie,	80	Lewis Bonney,	50
Jacob E Terry,	25	Wm Collinson, Eng	7 56
George Foster,	2 25	Brown & Miller,	20 00
Thomas Grover,	2 00	Henry Gardner,	1 00
M. L. Benson,	1 00	Alva North,	75
Dominicus Carter,	2 25	Phineas H. Young,	1 00
Moses A Vince,	1 00	Jacob Zundel,	1 00
D. Ballo,	1 00	Joseph E Johnson,	46 15
A. K. Williams,	50	Sarah Malin,	1 00
A. P. Jackson,	2 00	J. M. Chidester,	63
Henry Booth,	1 00	A Chadwick,	7 00
Jacob Zundel,	1 00	Ira Oviatt,	1 00
Alvah Benson,	2 00	Jos. K. Lane,	50
Jacob Morris,	1 00	Grandison Raymond,	50
Daniel Shearer,	1 00	Geo Scofield,	1 00
W T Carroll,	1 00	Wm Martin,	1 00
Mr Boulware,	1 25	Jeff. Dimmick,	1 00
Daniel P. Young,	1 00	Benj. Bullock,	1 00
Andrew Smith,	1 00	Isaac C. Heath,	60
Thomas D. Brown,	2 00	S. Eggleston,	1 20
Henry W. Miller,	2 00	Abiah Wadsworth,	1 00
Wm. Green,	1 00	James Moses,	80
John W. King,	1 00	L Simmons,	50
Enoch P. Rollins,	1 00	Geo. Cummins,	1 20
Mrs. Osser,	55	A H Argyle,	2 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A BLACK SILK LACE VEIL was lost in the vicinity of this office, on the 15th inst., whoever has found it, will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.
Kanesville, Dec. 25, 1850.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67646, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.
JAMES L. THOMPSON.
McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—8w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67765, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.
DEXTER STILLMAN.
McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—8w

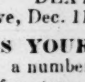
NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.
J. E. JOHHSON.
Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the owner on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.
S. M. FARNSWORTH,
Partner of J. W. Coolidge.
Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—2m

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
JAMES FRODSHAM,
At the Sign of the Big

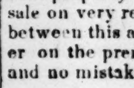


On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

ESTRAY, NOTICE.



TAKEN up by the subscriber, three YEARLING HEIFER CALVES, one red with a white face; one brindle with a short tail, and the third white with red specks. If the owner, or owners will call at my residence on Upper Crossing, Keg Creek—prove property pay charges and take them away, will much oblige.
JOSEPH SKEEN.
Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850—3t*

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by James Maycock, in Allred's Camp, Kanesville Precinct, Pottawatamie county, a certain STEER, described as follows, viz: Color—yellow, white strip across the face; a little white in the flanks, and white on the tail; no other marks perceivable—three years old last spring. Prized at twenty-five dollars.

A true copy of a transcript from the Estray Book of Levi Bracken, Esq.
T. BURDICK, Clerk Board of Co. Com's.
Kanesville, Dec. 19, 1850—1t*

Estray.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has among his cattle a red steer with a white face, a little crop cut out of the left ear. The owner will please call on me at my residence on Musquito on the Old Camping Ground—prove property, pay charges and take it away.
HENRY H. BOLBY.
Musquito Creek, Dec. 21st, 1850.—3t

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Travelling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

Organization of the Iowa Legislator.

IOWA CITY, Dec. 4, 1850.

IN SENATE.—The senate met at ten o'clock, the President *protem* in the chair.

The names of the Senators elected the present year were reported by the committee on credentials, and they were severally sworn in.

The rules of the last Senate were adopted for the government of the body until otherwise ordered.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of its permanent officers, when the following named officers were unanimously elected, to wit:

President, Enos Lowe.
Secretary, P. B. Bradley,
Assistant Secretary, J. G. Evans.
Enrolling Secretary, W. W Garner.
Sergeant-at-arms, J. S. Gilmore.
Messenger, A. G. Leffingwell.
Firemen, Peter Conboy,

Messrs. Leffingwell, Cook and Alger, were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate were permanently organized.

Mr. Sales, offered a resolution that the Secretary make an arrangement with the Post Master at Iowa City in reference to the postage of Senators.

Mr. Lowe opposed the resolution, and was in favor of each Senator paying his own postage.

Mr. Leffingwell favored the resolution, and urged that if his probable postage account were to be a drain upon his own pocket, a resignation of his seat would be a matter of economy.

The resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Lewis and Everson were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the Governor and inform him that they was ready to receive any comunication which he might desire to make.

On motion of Mr. Morton a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to furnish each Senator with 20 copies of each newspaper as he should desire.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

IN HOUSE—The House met, pursuant to adjournment, when the members having taken the requisite oath of office, the following officers were elected without opposition.

C. C. Rockwell, of Jones, Chief Clerk.
George Temple, of Des Moines, Speaker.
J. Smith Hooton, of Marian Co., Assistant Speaker.
John Fitzpatrick, of Dubuque, Sergeant at Arms.
Lewis D. Kent, of Lee, Messenger.
Thomas S. Green, of Wapello, Fireman.

Inaugural Address of Stephen Hemstead,

Governor elect, delivered before the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in Joint Convention assembled, on the 4th day of December, 1850.

Called to the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens, a frank expression of gratitude is due to them, for the distinguished honor which they have conferred upon me, and for the leading principles which will govern me in the discharge of my official duties under the constitution and laws, with the assurance on my part, that those duties shall be discharged to the best of my ability.

Knowing the fallibility of human nature, let me claim the indulgence for unintentional errors which as reasonable men we should extend towards each other. Elected by one of the great political parties of this State, I cannot expect to escape censure from those who differ from me in political sentiment, and rejoice that we live under a goverment where every citizen has the right of freely discussing the conduct of public men, and public measures. From this rule I claim no exemption, and ask nothing but justice. The principles by which I shall be governed in the administration of your affairs are distinctly marked out in the constitution of this State, a constitution which in my judgment is eminently calculated to secure the great objects for which governments should be established among men; and the prosperity of the State from its organization, to the present time, is a forcible commentary of the justice and wisdom of the policy thus adopted.

By the restriction of State debts, the prohibition of banking and of special acts of incorporation, except for political or municipal purposes, we are secured from many evils which exist in older States where in consequence of the establishment and continuance of those institutions their governments have become complicated, oppressive, and subversive of civil liberty.

With no banks among us to create distress or panic by their failures, contractions, and expansions, with but few corporations except those formed under general laws, our citizens relying on their own industry and frugality are advancing steadily to competence and wealth, showing to the world that bank indulgences, paper money, and special privileges, are unnecessary to secure to a people happiness and prosperity. With a soil of great richness and productiveness, a climate salubrious and invigorating, and citizens possessing enterprise and industry, we require nothing more than what is secured by our constitution, and let me say, if we desire a continuance of that prosperity, the stability of the State and the happiness of our citizens, it can only be accomplished by the enactment of equal and expedient laws, and not by those which are designed to build up and enrich the few at the expense of the many, or by giving one class of citizens privileges not possessed by others. The leading principles of a republican Government as I understand them, are "a perfect equality of political rights, a strict construction of constitutions, no monopolies, moderate legislation, a revenue meeting the wants of the people and no more, strict responsibility of public officers, simplicity of the laws, and the least possible restraint upon the mind, person, energy, and industry of every man consistent with the rights of his fellow-men."

The best form of Government that can be devised is an abridgement of the natural rights of the citizen, and the laws necessary for the purpose of such Government are sufficiently complicated and burthensome without adding to them those designed to regulate the conduct of persons upon mere questions of morality, when such objects can only be reached by the force of public opinion, and that alone; yet such laws are not unfrequently placed upon the statute books where they remain without being enforced, or if exercised, can only be carried into effect when, and where a temporary excitment prevails, and then frequently to gratify malice or revenge. If such laws are necessary, they should be enforced and sustained, if they cannot be enforced and sustained they are unnecessary and should not be enacted.

It is made my duty by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Experience shows us that in just proportion to their observance, is the peace and prosperity of our Government. This extends not only to such laws as we believe to be right, but to all such as are lawfully enacted until they are repealed or declared unconstitutional by the judicial tribunals. While we have the ballot box and the courts, whatever may be the private opinion of any citizen or class of citizens upon such law obedience to its requirements is an unavoidable duty. So far as any responsibility may rest on me, or power be entrusted, I shall neither hesitate to assume the one, or exercise the other if necessary, to ensure their prompt observance, and in this I am satisfied that I would have the countenance and support of my fellow citizens. My hope and confidence however is, that there will be no occasion when it will become necessary to assume or exercise the power thus given.

I cannot doubt that a prompt obedience in all cases, and a fair construction according to the purpose intended, of every law whether State or National, will be yielded by every good citizen. So far as our national laws are concerned, we are bound further to such observance by a solemn compact with the other States of this Union, and no citizen who loves that Union will violate its laws, or permit others to do so, if in his power to prevent it. It is that Union which gives to the American people rank and power among men and nations—it is that Union which protects our commerce, adjusts the difficulties between States, and defends us from the aggressions of foreign powers. Without union and the observance of the laws, they can never be maintained.

Desirous of seeing a continuance among us of a republican Government in fact as well as in name, I have thus briefly given my views as to the policy which should be pursued to secure those results, having no other object than to advance our best interests, maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and secure to every citizen the enjoyment of civil liberty.

Dreadful Tornado at Cape Giradeau.

CAPE GIRADEAU, Nov. 28th.

Our town was yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., visited by one of the most severe tornadoes that has ever swept over this portion of the country. Over one hundred buildings were injured, more or less—many of them totally demolished. The Catholic and Methodist Churches are in complete ruin; the Catholic College about half destroyed, and the Convent almost a total ruin. Several of the best brick buildings entirely levelled, and others partly so. Indeed, the larger and better built portion of the town has an appearance of perfect devastation. The steamer Saranak, which had just rounded to at the commencement the tornado, had her chimneys and most of the cabin swept away. The cabin of the wharf boat was also carried away. The telegraph masts were both blown down and shivered into pieces.

The entire pecuniary injury cannot be estimated short of one hundred thousand dollars. Several lives were lost, and many persons severely injured. Four persons who attempted to cross the river in a skift, shortly after the destruction, were capsized, and two of them drowned. One was named Joseph Thompson, of Illinois. The other names not ascertained.

Destructive Fire.

At half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the livery stable of Frost and Lynch, on Fourth street, between Olive and Locust, and before it could be arrested, destroyed that stable, the large dry good store of Porter and Havens, with much of its contents, and two undertaker establishments, one owned by Mr. Lynch, and the other by Mr. Williams. We have not ascertained how the fire originated.

In addition to the above, we have gleaned the following particulars respecting this fire—the losses of different individuals among the sufferers, and the amount of insurance as near as could be ascertained:

The livery stable of Messrs Frost and Lynch, in which the fire originated, was valued at about $15,000; on which there was an insurance in the "Home Mutual" Insurance office, to the amount of $3,000. The Undertaker's establishment of Mr. W. A. Lynch, attached to the stable was uninsured, and owing to late receipts of stock, the amount of property lost could not be correctly ascertained. Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the other Undertaker's establishment, had an insurance of about $2,000 on his stock, but is uncertain as to whether his loss will be covered. He had barely time to extricate his wife and child from the burning house, and lost everything it contained, including $275 in money:

Messrs. Porter & Havens had an insurance of about $35,000 on their stock, which was worth from $50,000 to $60,000, a portion of which was saved in a damaged condition. The upper part of the building occupied by Porter & Havens, was used as a boarding house, and occupied by Mr Rogers, whose loss as near as could be ascertained, amounts to between $2,000 and $3,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,100. Next door to Mr. Williams, was the Millinery establishment of Miss Elsberg, who informs us that her loss will amount to between $3,000 and $3,500, on which there was an insurance of $2,000 in H. I. Bodley's Agency of the Lexington Insurance Company.

Messrs. Frost & Lynch, lost their fine hearse, which cost some $1,500 or $1,600, four fine carriages, four fine horses, and a large number of buggies; one buggy only being saved; two horses belonging to other persons, which were in the stable at the time, were also burned to death. These are all the facts we could obtain in the state of affairs existing this morning. We will give further particulars in our morning issue.—[St. Louis Union Dec. 6th.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, Dec. 4.

The hospital for the insane was destroyed by fire this morning—it is supposed that twenty lunatics perished in the flames. The fire occurred from a defect in the chimmey. The lunatics gave the alarm as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keepers supposing the noise to be the accustomed ravings of the lunatics, gave no heed to them, until they discovered the building was filling with smoke.

Another despatch just received from Augusta, dated 11 o'clock this morning, says. "half the asylum was destroyed, and the remainder in serious jeopardy. The number perished is unknown, but estimated at 6 to 12. The female gallery had been cleared without loss of life. The hospital contained 125 inmates, half of whom—males—were in the galleries where the fire is now raging."

A third despatch dated 12 o'clock, says, "the fire is believed to be suppressed—one wing and centre building mostly saved."

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

Henry Jones, the Superintendant of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, perished in the flames. He was endeavoring to save those who were under his charge. Those who were lost were considered incurable. It is estimated that the damage done to the building can be repaired for about $50,000. The whole number of patients missing since the burning of the Insane Hospital, amounts to 28—all males.

CONGRESS.—As far as elected, Congress stands, as compared with the past one, as follows:

	1850. Whig.	1850. Dem.	1848. Whig.	1848. Dem.
Missouri,	3	2	0	5
Iowa,	0	2	1	1
Vermont,	3	1	3	1
Florida,	1	0	1	0
Maine,	4	4	3	5
South Carolina,	7	7	0	7
Pennsylvania,	9	15	15	9
Ohio,	8	13	10	11
New York,	17	17	32	2
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1
Wisconsin,	0	3	1	2
Michigan,	2	1	1	2
*Massachusetts,	3	3	9	0
Illinois,	1	1	6	6
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
	51	76	81	52

* Seven vacancies.
A full house comprises 223 members.

At a meeting in Georgia, after a violent debate, Col. Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were carried by acclamation:

1st. Resolved, That that this meeting is d——d mad.

2d. Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

HORNS.—Capt, Stansbury, of the U. S. Corps of Salt Lake Survey, has just returned, bringing for a curiosity, the hide, head and horns of a Mountain Sheep, which weighed about as much as the rest of the body. It is admirably fitted by nature for tumbling down the mountains when hotly pursued, either by hunters or ravenous beasts. They have been seen to leap from sixty to one hundred feet down a cliff striking on their horns, without any perceptible injury, except, perhaps, a confounded head-ache the next day One of this exploring company informed us that he had seen them sporting on the mountain tops, and jumping backwards and forwards from cliff to cliff clearing fifteen and twenty feet on the level.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

The Iowa Capital Reporter seems to think, that the removal of the Capitol from Iowa City, would leave a great hole in the ground! We suggest that there is a vast deal of trash there, in the shape of loafing Locofoco office holders and office seekers, cumbering the surface of the earth, which might be thrown in to fill up the vacuum, without any detriment to the State. In order to *neutralize the odoriferous*, they might be covered up with the refuse of the barnyard.—[Keokuk Register.

Prof. Webster's widow and two daughters, have sailed for Fayal, the residence of a married daughter

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wagons Made and Repaired
BY
JOHN MURRAY,—Davis Camp.
Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

OH YES!
LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
JAMES CARROLL,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now ready to do their weaving at his place of residence one and a half miles from Kanesville, on Indian Creek, and one mile above Lyman Stoddards. He pledges himself that he will try to please all who may favor him with their work. He will weave single covelets, carsinetts, jeans, twilled and plain blankets, flannels, rag carpets, diapers, linseys, checks, stripes, plaids, &c. His prices are as follows:

Single Coverlets, per pair,	$3 50
Carsinetts, per yard,	16⅔
Jeans, per yard,	16⅔
Twilled, per yard,	16⅔
Plain blankets, linseys & plain cotton per yard	10
Rag carpets per yard,	12½
Diapers, per yard,	16⅔
Checks, stripes and plaids per yard,	12½

He will take corn, potatoes, beef, pork, onions, wheat, flour, meal, for one half, and cash for the other half of his pay. The work work shall be done well and as soon as possible. Bring good yarn and have it in good order, with one pound of flour or meal for every ten yards, for sizeing.
JAMES CARROLL.
Kanesville, December 11, 1850.—3t

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.
WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.
Give us a Call.
RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.
JAMES CARGILL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar.**" on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the **Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,** at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.
W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.
St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.
PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber about three months ago a red cow with white face, a little white on her back and belly, when last seen she had a sore under her horn. Any person that will bring said cow to this office, or give such information as will lead to her recovery will be paid by me for his trouble.
THOMAS McTAGGART.
Eagle Creek, Dec. 11th, 1850.

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
¼ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c. &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget)
Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroided—Mode do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50 PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale a the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store, PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

MORE NEW GOODS.
JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—comprising in part, Mous Delains, colored Merinos; alpaccas, ginghams, prints of the latest styles, &c, for sale by [dec11] B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.
A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop,) which we offer low at the Farmer's Store, B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.
LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,
EMPORIUM STORE,
Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the
dec11 EMPORIUM STORE.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!
A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.
"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"
dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.
DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.
"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."
PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.
THE FIRM OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHERS,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of,
417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern lindey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do:
7 " women's booteer, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style:
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons asst'd iron;
1 doz mill saws:
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco:
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new:
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints, dye stuffs, &c., &c.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.
WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Wanted.
GREEN and Dry Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries, Corn, Oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest prices at our store.
dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

POSTSCRIPT!
Intelligence Extraordinary!!
WE STOP THE PRESS
To inform our readers that
JOSEPH A. KELTING,
IS
Right in Town,
At the old stand with a bran new stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hard and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.**
Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.
His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanesville.
CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Ensign of the West."
J. A. KELTING.
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.
ELIJAH ALLEN & BTOTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a
SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,
near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletres, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.
ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.
E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a gristmill which will be in successful operation.
E. ALLEN & BRO.
Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—4t

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.
N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!
BLACKSMITHING
THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for
Shoeing Oxen,
it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See.
DOMINICUS CARTER.
His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.
Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—3t

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.
THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in [illegible] where he intends to keep constantly on hand [illegible] Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the [illegible] flour the market affords. [illegible] into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.
[illegible] GREEN [illegible]
Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850.

Estray Notice.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the [illegible] of Musquito Creek, [illegible]
[illegible]
Musquito Creek, Dec. 11, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines.

BY G. W. C.

Land of the beautiful—land of the bless'd,
The Zion of God, and the haven of rest;
Not rest to be idle, but to constantly prove,
By works of good deeds the cause which they love.

'Tis not for the pelf which thousands desire,
And which to obtain, are now suffering severe;*
Oh, no, 'tis not for this, but a prize better still,
That induces their journey to Zion's fair hill.

'Tis the voice of true liberty, truth's holy cause,
The precepts and statutes of high heavens laws;
Reveal'd unto man through the medium ordain'd
By the heavens above, in the council supreme.

Then may no useless delay our footsteps attend,
But our journey pursue till arrived at the end;
And then may each action, and word be combin'd,
Go to prove we have gathered for the good of mankind.

* The suffering California gold seekers on the Plains.

St. Louis, Nov. 22d, 1850.

Spring Water.

AIR—"Lang Syne."

Let others sing the joys of wine,
In drunken revelry,
But be the cup of water mine,
Of water fresh and free.
Oh water bright! what pure delight,
From fountains gushing clear,
It gives us joy without alloy,
A smile without a tear.

When in the sultry moontide hour,
And heat's meridian glow,
We'll oft recline beneath the bower,
Where wandering streamlets flow.
Then from the spring how sweet to bring
The pitcher mantling cool;
T'will health impart—t'will cheer the heart,
And tranquilize the soul.

No widow's grief, no orphan's cries,
No anguish or dispair;
No father's groans, no mother's sighs,
Are ever mingled there;
But friendship pure that shall endure,
Till life's bright dream is o'er,
Till call'd away to endless day,
Where we shall sigh no more.

Then fill the healthy goblet high,
No danger lurks unseen;
The rosy cheek the sparkling eye,
Bespeak the joy within.
It gives us health, it gives us wealth,
It purifies the mind;
It gives us peace and happiness,
Nor leaves a sting behind.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune.

BY AMICUS.

It was upon a beautiful moonlight evening in the month of May 184—, that a watchful observer might have seen, in the shadowed recess of a neat and picturesque Elm Grove that skirted a verdant lawn near the splendid mansion of Mr. Travers, in the suburbs of one of the neat and bustling towns, so frequently met with, in the richer portions of the State of New York—a couple stealthily walking up and down, arm-in-arm, and engaged in conversation in a very low tone—by the dim moonlight, which occasionally showed them more distinctly, as its rays streamed through an occasional opening in the green foliage overhead, as they walked to and fro, might have been seen a young man of pre-possessing appearance, of medium stature, high forehead, dark eyes—his costume denoting him as belonging to that class of society that labor for a living, namely, a mechanic—perhaps of the age of twenty-two, and a countenance that showed, that though he was young in years, he had experienced some of the cares, troubles, realities, and disappointments of life. On his left arm hung a maiden, apparently about seventeen, with liquid blue eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, inclined to fall in ringlets—healthy complexion and rosy cheeks—her habiliments of dress, showed her to belong to a class of society above want, and of a grade higher than that occupied by her companion.

As they approached an angle in the walk, they seated themselves upon a rustic seat near by; and a near listener might have overheard the following conversation, as the two young people sat with their hands locked together, and their faces turned in a manner that their eyes frequently met.

"Yes, dearest Josephine," said the young man, "I have been forced to the determination of leaving you and have sought this interview to bid you farewell—all hope of gaining your father's consent to our union is now at an end. Only yesterday he forbade me ever to step within his house, or even upon his premises. And to be near you without seeing you I could not endure—and I love you too dearly—too devotedly—to expose you to his anger and displeasure by continuing these clandestine interviews. My journey will be a long and a perilous one and Heaven only knows whether we will ever meet again."

"Oh! Say not so, Henry!" replied the maiden, "say not so! For how can I live without the sunshine of your smiles who have from childhood been accustomed to your companionship—until your presence has become as indispensible to my happiness as the sunshine to a growing plant. In the absence of a dear mothers affection, you have been my guardian brother and friend; and Oh! how unjust is the distinction of birth, how ungenerous the customs of society that are now the cause of our separation—that part us, perhaps forever. But may we not hope for a brighter day? Riches will not always endure! Should misfortune fall upon my fathers business, or should you obtain wealth and distinction, he may yet consent.

"Though thou art dearer than any earthly thing to my heart," replied the young man, "yet, well I understand the cause of your fathers displeasure and anger towards me, and this adds untold sadness on ...

"Speak!" ... the maiden, ... "Nay, ... him! Nay, ... may still at least visit us upon terms of friendship, and trust the result to a kind Providence, that we will hope orders all for the best.

"You know not how vain would be your entreaties;" replied the young man, "whilst he gazed intently into her face—you are perhaps not aware that you hand has been dromised, and you are now the affianced bride of ——"

"Who? but you! in heavens name, speak! for you astonish me with this unlooked for communication."

"Nay, be not excited, and I will relate all I know of the affair. This Captain Charlton, who so often visits your house has of late become a great favorite with your father. Yesterday, having had some business to settle with Isaac the Jew, I was requested to step into a small adjoining room, upon Captain Charltons name having been announced. The door having been left ajar, I could distinctly see and hear what passed between them—the substance of which was, that the Captain wished to make a loan of five hundred dollars at an enormous rate of interest, to be paid whenever he should come into a majority of his estates in the South, or upon his marriage with the only daughter of the wealthy merchant—a certificate of the contract, and arrangement of which, signed by the father, he at once produced. Suffice to say, he effected the loan, and left his note behind for double the amount. Now I ask you—when such schemes and plans are resorted to, to gain their ends, to effect their purposes, have I not cause to fear the result?"

"Oh can it be?" said the maiden, "can it be true! (and I cannot doubt your word,) can a father wish to sacrifice an only daughter, to the shrine of ambition? Never! Never!! though death in all its horrid forms stare me in the face. Never will I give my hand to a man I so truly loathe—never will I be wed to Captain Charlton; his late attention to me have been irksome and unwished for, and glad am I to know their import. But Henry, if indeed you are determined upon going away we will still be true and constant to each other, and hope that ere long we may meet with better prospects before us. But indeed! you have not informed me of your plans—whither do you go?

"Though hard it is to me," said the youth, "to undertake so long and perilous journey away from my friends and those I most love—to-morrow, I set sail on board the gallant ship now in port and about to sail for Sacramento City, in California, and among the gold placers of the mountains, seek my fortune, strive for gold, as that appears to be the only medium of you fathers friendship."

"Ah!" said the maiden, as tears started into her eyes. "Now am I more than ever convinced of the purity of your love; and believe me, when I say you are the only man I ever loved, or will ever wed whilst you live."

The youth smiled, whilst he brought her hand to his lips, and said, in an earnest and firm voice; "'Tis enough, this shall cheer me onward to riches, or honor, through toil and fatigue. Onward! Onward! No obstacle shall impede my progress, and where I shall have acumulated gold, I will come and lay it at your fathers feet, as a valueless offering, only as it is the means of obtaining your hand—Hark! Yonder, along the edge of the grove comes your servant seeking you—I must not be seen. Adieu!" A fervent farewell kiss, a pressure of the hand. "Farewell, dear Josephine!" "Good bye Henry!" The last sound of his footsteps soon died away, and she was alone—and how truly alone did she feel. The warm tears of "*young loves first dream*" of disappointment, forced themselves through her fingers and down her cheeks. But soon she was aroused to consciousness by the approach of the servant, who through anxiety for her safety had sought her and now escorted her to the mansion.

(*To be continued.*)

At a festival, a pretty Miss waited upon an editor to a pie plate of antique manufacture in the centre of which he espied the following couplet; "one sweet kiss is the price of this." This excited his naturally amorous disposition, and as soon as an opportunity presented itself he motioned the young lady to his side, and pointing to the lines, said: "Your pay is ready whenever you present your bill."

Notoriety.

There is nothing like notoriety in this world. Wear a hat without a rim, or a coat with only one flap to it—live on pigs tails and salts or keep a tame tiger—do something or other for notoriety and if you don't get to Congress or some other place of worship we are much mistaken.

A Happy Man.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle says: "Talk about enjoyment of wealth; it never can be enjoyed! An abundance is a heap of misery. A man who owns a house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a cow, two or three fat pigs, and a dozen children, ought to be satisfied. If he aint he never can be."

When poverty begs, the dogs bark at it; and when poverty is ill, the doctors mangle it; and when poverty is dying, the priests scold it; and when poverty is dead, nobody weeps for it.

A physician of Paris, who was recently challenged to a duel, chose what he called his own weapons—that lots should be drawn which of the two should swallow arsenic. The challenger declined, and the affair was settled amicably.

AN INSECT SCOURGE.—One of the finest and richest valleys of Savoy has just fallen under a devastating scourge. A host of insects which are confounded by the people with the locusts, alighted some time since in the valley of the Isere, near Saint Piere d'Albigni. These herbiperous insects are a thousand times more destructive than the locust; they are crickets (*acidium.*) Their presence has been already marked by deplorable ravages in the crops of maize; which were at first remarkably promising. They increase and multiply in a most frightful manner; each of the females deposits in little holes in the ground several thousand eggs, which are soon hatched. When they have cleared one spot of every vestige of herbage, they proceed to another, and, unless some efficacious measures are adopted, the whole Savoy will be devastated. These insects are so much to be dreaded when dead as when living; for, if killed by cold rain, their bodies exhale an infectious miasma, which causes ...—[Galignani's Messenger.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS AND EMIGRANTS STORE,

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kaneville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

CROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,* at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails:
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1350.—4m

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,** of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save mnch by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.,** ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men,*" to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!

Now's Your Time!

IN consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to the advantage of emigrants and others to make arrangement for a supply of corn before it advances. We have therefore made arrangements to fill contracts for corn in any quantity to suit, to be delivered at our Warehouse, on or before the 1st of April next. We have a large Warehouse, capable of storing large quantities of corn and other produce. For further particulars, address. WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

nov27 Kanesville, Iowa,

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 15 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Whree may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syr at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Græfenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS'.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and reparing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's Patent Air **Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shotrice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax:
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intend's to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaperilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Linament, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

NEW STORE

JUST OPENED

ON KEG CREEK,

Near Keg Creek Mills,

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety, also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, ... hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.